

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT SWEDEN

Submitted to the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul 26-27 March 2012

(as of 12 March 2012)

1. Support the universality of the CPPNM and ICSANT

The Government of Sweden took a decision on 1 March 2012 to ratify the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM). The Government is in the process of depositing the instrument of ratification.

Sweden signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in 2005. Preparations are ongoing to complete the ratification process, which is expected to conclude in 2013.

2. Contribute towards the IAEA nuclear security related activities

Sweden has regularly contributed to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund. Between 2003 and 2009, Sweden's contribution to the Nuclear Security Fund amounted to 3 million SEK. Sweden will continue to provide additional funds to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund to the extent possible.

3. Support nuclear security related international initiatives

Sweden is participating in the international efforts to promote nuclear security. Sweden is a partner country in the G8 Global Partnership as well as in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. The Swedish Government supports a number of projects carried out by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority in cooperation with counterparts in Russia, Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova. The projects aim at improving nuclear security and nuclear safety and promoting non-proliferation with reference to the objectives of the Global Partnership and the UNSCR 1540.

4. Contribute towards efforts on HEU security and minimization

There are no HEU-fueled research reactors in Sweden. Sweden converted its HEU-fueled research reactors to LEU in the 1990s. Today, Sweden does not have any research reactors in operation. Sweden contributes to the international efforts to find means to minimize the use of HEU.

5. Establish a center of excellence

As a Member of the European Union, Sweden funds and supports the CBRN Centres of Excellence established by the Instrument for Stability of the EU.

6. Enhance national nuclear security capacity

The Swedish Government tasked the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, in 2010 to review the protection of nuclear facilities and transports from antagonistic threats aiming at clarifying and possibly strengthening the national nuclear security framework. The authority reported its findings in January 2012 to the Government for review and implementation.

7. Enhance efforts in combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological material

Sweden has taken part in international information sharing on the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials through participation in the IAEA ITDB, IAEA NUSEC, GICNT IAG and the Nuclear Forensics International Working Group (ITWG).

Sweden will host the Second INTERPOL Radiological and Nuclear Trafficking and Terrorism Analysis Conference in April 2012.

8. Strengthen national nuclear and radiological material security system

Sweden requested the IAEA to carry out an International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS mission) in Sweden, which was done in May 2011. An action plan to implement the IPPAS recommendations is now being developed with a view to strengthening the national nuclear security regime.

Swedish nuclear power plant operators are required by law to maintain and promote a strong security culture. Sweden was one of the first countries in the world to establish a regulatory expertise for analyzing and reviewing nuclear safety and security culture.

The Government is reviewing the proposals of the recently submitted regulatory agency report on strengthening the national system of physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities with a view to their implementation.

9. Strengthen the role of nuclear industry in nuclear security

In Sweden, the nuclear licensees/operators have, by law, the full responsibility for nuclear security and safety of their activities. In order to strengthen the role of industry in the national nuclear security regime, the nuclear regulatory authority together with other relevant authorities e.g. the Police and Security Service have formed a national physical protection coordination group together with the licensees, in order to share information about the current threat level, experiences and best practices at regular intervals.